

THE ADVOCATE AND NEWS

Devoted to the Best Interests of the Home, the Shop and the Farm

Tenth Year, No. 44.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER, 51 YEAR.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 2, 1898.

EVERY WEDNESDAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

We Hold the Philippines.

President McKinley Forced to Decide to Keep the Islands, Natives and All.

"HEEDS PUBLIC SENTIMENT."

"President McKinley has decided to keep all the Philippines," says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald, "the paper nearest the administration" and the one he would be most likely to choose as mouthpiece. "The United States will assume \$40,000,000 of the Philippine debt in consideration of a quitclaim by Spain. The American peace commissioners will be instructed to lay the President's decision before the Spanish commissioners Monday. The statement of the administration program is made on the highest authority. It was given after to-day's cabinet meeting, at which the Philippine question was fully discussed.

"The President's decision had been foreshadowed, but he had refrained carefully from committing himself. Anxious to execute the will of the people, he has been studying the sentiment of the country for months. When he went West he found himself swept along by the full current of the expansion sentiment. Secretary Wilson laughingly said that if the President had gone to Denver instead of stopping at Omaha he might have found the expansionists demanding the Canaries.

"Personally the President hesitated to thrust upon the nation the grave responsibilities attached to the government of the Philippines, but he has great faith in the ultimate judgment of the people of the United States, and he bows to their will. The decree has gone forth. The stars and stripes will wave over an island empire in the Eastern seas. Oppressed races numbering 8,000,000 persons will be freed and civilized. The islands number 1,200 to 2,000. They extend north and south 1,000 miles, east and west 600 miles. Their area is 114,000 square miles, about as much as that of New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut combined.

"The Spanish commissioners at Paris have been trying to drive a financial bargain with the United States. They have not offered serious objection to the abandonment of Spanish territory, but they have sought to make every loss of that kind the basis for a claim for cash. Their chief concern has been to relieve their country from some of the crushing financial burdens which makes its future so blank. During the war it was asserted by Spaniards in official life that the bare proposition to cede Spanish territory would provoke a revolution at home, but the people of Spain gave up Porto Rico and Cuba without a show of concern except a feeling of relief.

"The Spanish peace commissioners have talked of ruin and revolution and wounded honor, but they have always been ready to compromise for cash. They have been forced to yield Cuba and Porto Rico without a dollar of indemnity. They have turned to the Philippines as their last resort. While declaring their determination to refuse to give up much of the Philippines, they have also permitted the American commissioners to understand the Eastern archipelago would be relinquished for a cash consideration. This is the hint in administration circles.

"The President has been informed that

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Platform Adopted by the People's Party of Kansas, in Convention at Topeka, June 16, 1898.

We hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the People's party national platform adopted at St. Louis in 1894.

We commend the State administration for its patriotic and vigorous defense of the rights of the people and its efficient and economic conduct of State affairs. We commend the action of the Populist members of the last Legislature in passing laws that have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people of Kansas. We also commend the course of our Senator and Representatives in Congress for their opposition to issuance of interest-bearing bonds and the encroachments of corporate power upon the rights of the people, and their vigilant devotion to the interests of their constituents.

We demand that the initiative and referendum be embodied in our State constitution, and favor proportional representation. We favor the public ownership of all public utilities and demand the public ownership and operation of all monopolies.

The State laws regulating stock yards having been resisted, we demand that the State of Kansas shall provide adequate market facilities by purchasing land and constructing necessary buildings, yards and other conveniences to furnish the people an open public market and under such regulations as will prevent a combination of buyers and commission men from controlling or regulating prices. Charges for such services to cover actual cost of operation and repairs only.

We demand that the State of Kansas shall provide insurance protection against fire, lightning and tornadoes as a State function, at cost.

These being in opposition to the existing constitution of the State, we demand a constitutional convention to the end that they may be made effectual and that other defects that now exist in our State constitution may be remedied.

We demand the enactment of a freight rate law giving to a court of railway commissioners, to be elected by the people, the power to fix rates and classification of railways and the further power to compel the railways to make full reports with reference to their business.

Recognizing the great saving and benefits to the people from the text book law passed by a Populist Legislature and put into operation by a Populist administration, we favor its extension along the same general lines to include all text books and school supplies as far as possible.

We demand the enactment of the following labor laws necessary for the public weal: First—A law making County Clerks' offices free public employment agencies, the

the Spanish commissioners would demand a cash indemnity if the United States decided to hold all of the Philippines. The Spanish contention is that this country is not entitled to hold anything but Manila. The Spaniards admit they are helpless to prevent Uncle Sam from taking what he chooses, but they maintain he should pay good American gold for anything he keeps outside of Manila. In abandoning their claims in connection with the so-called Cuban debt the Spanish commissioners threw themselves on the mercy of the Americans. The President has been moved to pity by their plea. He does not wish to have the United States appear before the world as the robber of a prostrate and helpless foe, but he fully realizes that it would probably be hopeless to ask Congress for an appropriation to pay Spain for a quitclaim. On the other hand, there is some justice in the proposition that some of the Philippine debt should go with the territory.

"The President has decided that the United States can afford to be generous with Spain in the settlement of the fate

State Labor Bureau to constitute a general clearing house for the surplus applications of the counties. Second—A law making the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics an independent department of the State government. Third—A law completely revising the mining laws, to the end that it may be safer for the miners to work and more dangerous for the operators to disobey. Fourth—A law taxing as costs in actions for the recovery of wages a reasonable attorney's fee for the collection of the same and providing that in case of an employer's assignment or insolvency wages shall be a prior lien to all attachments and mortgages. Fifth—While the law of 1897, under the operation of which all profits accrued to the State rather than to the middleman under the guise of a contractor, was an improvement on the old contract law, we declare for a law that will confine the output of the penitentiary mine to the needs of the State institutions, to the end that these institutions shall not in the future be placed at the mercy of a combination of private corporations.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold and the issue of legal tender notes for all debts in preference to the issue of interest-bearing bonds.

We oppose the issuance of all bonds and we condemn the Republican party for its action in fastening upon the people a large bonded debt ostensibly for war revenue, but in reality for the perpetuation of the national banking system.

Resolved, That we send to our volunteer soldiers our high appreciation of their patriotic devotion to the country and every facility be extended to them to vote at the coming elections and that their pay be increased to \$30 per month.

We favor service pensions for all survivors of the Union armies of the Civil war.

We demand the immediate suspension of the metropolitan police law and also its repeal by the next Legislature.

We denounce the Republicans in both houses of Congress for the unanimity with which they have followed the dictates of foreign and domestic bondholders in voting against an income tax and one-fourth of 1 per cent tax on railroad corporations which are being enriched by government contracts, and also their refusal to tax Wall street transactions.

And we also denounce as unpatriotic the action of the Republican party in following the dictates of those who would speculate and make gain out of our present war while our brave volunteers risk their fortunes and lives in defense of our flag and humanity.

of the Philippines. Instead of asking Congress for an appropriation to give the Spanish the cash for which they are crying, he has determined to assume the debt of about \$8,000,000 created in 1896. This consists of bonds bearing 5 per cent. No one knows much about them, why they were issued, how they were disposed of or who holds them now. It is realized that they will go to par as soon as the guarantee of the United States becomes effective, but if Spain gets no benefit from that advance this country is not to blame. It is believed the Senate will ratify a treaty with a provision assuming such a debt.

"In administration circles it is thought the revenues of the Philippines will enable the government to meet the interest and principal of the bonds without burdening the United States proper. One of the first things to be done may be the refunding of these bonds in a security bearing a lower rate of interest. That may be one of the conditions which will offset the advance in value. The administration officials don't know the extent of the Philippine debt. The commis-

sioners are making inquiries about it at Paris. It is declared in Washington, however, that the United States will not assume anything but this issue of \$40,000,000."

Robust Mendacity.

Emporia Times.

The Gazette in its issue of the 13th contained the following editorial:

Perry B. Maxon, late Railroad Commissioner under Lewelling and an old-time reformer, told a reporter for the Gazette that he believes every word Dr. Wetmore says is true. Mr. Maxon says that the charge that Dr. Wetmore received a bribe only hurts those who make it. It is hardly necessary to add—still it may be an item of news to many of Mr. Maxon's friends elsewhere in Kansas—that Mr. Maxon has told his friends that he will vote against Leedy and the State ticket. The roses have long since stopped falling one by one in Lyon county; they are coming down now in bushel baskets.

When Judge Maxson's attention was called to the article he denounced it as a falsehood. He was indignant at such an outrageous and unjustifiable assault upon him when there has never been the slightest foundation for it. It was a lie made to order in the Gazette office. The Judge desired to go on record and wrote and gave the following statement to A. T. McKenna. Here is what he says:

To whom it may concern: I, P. B. Maxson, wish to say, I am not aware that at any time, or to any person, I ever made any statement that could lead any one to even think that I am not supporting the present State administration. I have and shall continue to support the present administration and shall vote for the reelection of the present State officers without a scratch.

P. B. MAXSON.

To a Times reporter Judge Maxson said that in all the years he has lived in Kansas, never before did the State have so good an administration as now. It has worked, he said, for the people and has made a remarkable record in their behalf. Its work has just fairly begun and if continued in power it will save millions to the taxpayers. In regard to the Wetmore affair, the Judge declared that until he read the doctor's affidavit published in the Gazette he was of the opinion that the charges made were true. But the doctor's sworn testimony convicts him of at least having talked to Tanner, who was considering the propriety of selling out and that he, the doctor, gave advice or rather suggested to him to go to Major Calvin Hood, as he would likely do better by him than Cy Leland would do. After reading that remarkable affidavit the Judge said that the letter and the whole affair wore an entirely different look. He said, however, that if Wetmore's allegations were true in every particular evils of which he complained were as bad as he made them, in his opinion th asylum was still incomparably better managed than it was when Dr. Eastman was superintendent under the Morrill administration. During that period the management became a blot and a blur upon the good name of the State. Owing to the brutality of the attendants at least three murders were committed and foul and indecent crimes were practiced, too revolting to be mentioned in a newspaper that has any regard for its standing in the community where it circulates. That was under Republican rule. The Judge said the management of such institutions should be removed from politics and their management should have no place in a political campaign. And that such political sensations sprung on the eve of election to deceive voters should have no weight with anybody. In view of what the Judge here says, will the Gazette retract its falsehood, or in keeping with its well-known record, remain silent.